Guy M. Gillette

LATE A SENATOR FROM IOWA

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES AND TRIBUTES

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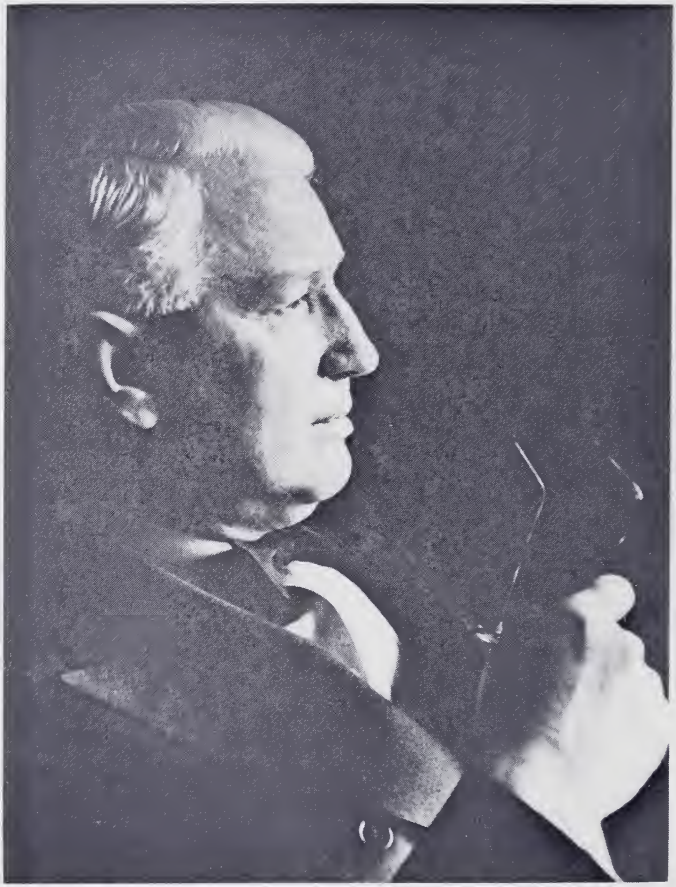

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Memorial Addresses

AND

Other Tributes

IN THE

Congress of the United States

ON THE

LIFE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF

Guy M. Gillette

Ninety-third Congress

First Session

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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Biography

GUY MARK GILLETTE was born in Cherokee, Cherokee County, Iowa, February 3, 1879; attended the public schools; was graduated from the law department of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1900; was admitted to the bar in 1900 and commenced practice in Cherokee; during the Spanish-American War served as a sergeant in the Fifty-second Iowa Regiment, United States Army, from May 25, 1898, until discharged October 30, 1898; engaged in agricultural pursuits; city attorney of Cherokee in 1906 and 1907; prosecuting attorney of Cherokee County, 1907–09; member of the State senate 1912–16; during the First World War served from November 27, 1917, as a captain in the Forty-ninth Regulars, United States Army, with five months overseas, and was discharged March 10, 1919; elected as a Democrat to the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses and served from March 4, 1933, until his resignation on November 3, 1936, having been elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard Louis Murphy during the term ending January 3, 1939; reelected in 1938 and served from November 4, 1936, to January 3, 1945; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1944; appointed on January 18, 1945, as chairman of the Surplus Property Board and served until his resignation on July 15, 1945, to become president of the American League for a Free Palestine, in which capacity he served from August 1, 1945, until January 1, 1948; elected to the United States Senate and served from January 3, 1949, to January 3, 1955; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1954; engaged as counsel with the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee from March 1955 to July 1956 and with the Judiciary Committee until June 1961; retired and resided in Cherokee, Iowa, until his death there March 3, 1973; interment in Oak Knoll Cemetery.

PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
UNITED STATES SENATE

Proceedings in the Senate

MONDAY, *March 12, 1973.*

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, as it happened, GUY GILLETTE's wife was a native of my hometown. There are those who still serve on the floor of this august body who had the opportunity of serving with GUY GILLETTE. One of those is present on the floor today in the person of the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, a man who is certainly a senior Senator in the entire Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, GUY GILLETTE was a Member of the Senate when I arrived here in January of 1951. I lost no time in associating myself with him in his work, which was primarily agriculture.

I might say that for the first 2 or 3 years I was more closely associated with GUY GILLETTE than almost any other Member of this body.

As a member of the Agriculture Committee, I served with him on what was called the Gillette rubber committee, a committee which was seeking a way to produce rubber from domestic sources, particularly from milkweed, since our supply of natural rubber from other countries was being cut off by the war. It was our business to visit certain parts of this country—I believe we went to Canada also at one time—trying to figure out some way to produce more rubber here in our own country.

The efforts of this committee were very helpful temporarily, although synthetic rubber, like other synthetic materials, was eventually manufactured from petroleum.

GUY GILLETTE'S first interest was agriculture, a subject which was of paramount importance in his home State of Iowa, and American agriculture today owes much to this great statesman.

I well recall his interest in the international field, where his differences with President Roosevelt were quite pronounced and where American agriculture played such a great part in restoring the war devastated countries.

He was, indeed, devoted to American agriculture, to his home State of Iowa, and to his country.

Although we regret his passing, we are indeed glad that he had such a long and useful life, in which he accomplished so much for these United States of ours.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I want to express my deep appreciation to the leadership of the Senate for scheduling this time for eulogies of a great Senator and one of the most illustrious citizens ever to be produced by my native State of Iowa.

GUY MARK GILLETTE died on Saturday, March 3, at the age of 94, in his home community of Cherokee, in western Iowa. Cherokee is just 28 miles from my hometown of Ida Grove.

A warm, genial man who had many friends in Congress on both sides of the aisle, I know it would have made him happy that a number of his Senate friends and colleagues are expressing their esteem and friendship for him today. His son Mark, the only immediate family member who survives, will cherish these words of eulogy.

We remember GUY GILLETTE as a tall, handsome, silver-haired man, who looked and lived the part of the great Senator he was.

We remember him as a ruggedly independent spirit who did not hesitate to challenge the most powerful leaders if he thought they were wrong—as was the case when he stoutly opposed President Roosevelt over the packing of the Supreme Court.

We remember him as a public servant big enough to change his mind when he felt the national interest warranted such a change. A strong isolationist in the 1930's, he became a devout internationalist in the 1940's and aided in the establishment of the United Nations.

In this context, we particularly remember his dedicated involvement in the formation of the new nation of Israel.

We remember, perhaps best of all, that despite all of the distinctions he won in the course of his life, GUY GILLETTE remained a plain, unpretentious, friendly person, who never lost his roots in the Iowa soil and his feeling for the people of his native State.

A farmer himself, he felt that his most valuable contributions in his public service career were in helping to meet the legitimate needs of the farmer—helping them to get power and lights for their farms and to develop soybeans as a new cash crop.

What it adds up to is that GUY GILLETTE had that ideal balance we seek in a Congressman and a Senator—an ardent concern for the needs of his own State but, along with it, a wise and courageous concern for the national interest and for our role as a nation in the world community.

I knew GUY GILLETTE over a period of many years—first as a legendary hero and, later, as a wise counselor and father-figure. His hometown of Cherokee was near Ida Grove, where I was born and lived—on the beautiful western slope of Iowa, in the valley of the Missouri River. Mrs. Gillette, who preceded the Senator in death in 1956, originally came from Ida Grove.

Although a strong man and a commanding presence, Senator GILLETTE never forced his opinion on you or denied his help when it was sought.

Stewart McClure, staff director of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, who served as administrative assistant to Senator GILLETTE, sent me recently a copy of a letter he had received from the Senator back in 1964. I was Governor of Iowa at the time and had asked Senator GILLETTE for help in checking out the possibility of Federal assistance for an alcoholism project involving studies with the four Scandinavian countries. As always, the Senator responded promptly and generously and his letter to Stewart McClure was to enlist his former associate's help in running down the requested information.

GUY MARK GILLETTE was born on a farm 2 miles west of Cherokee, Iowa, on February 3, 1879. He received a law degree from Drake University in 1900 and practiced law in Cherokee for 17 years. He enlisted in the Spanish-American war at 19. In World War I, he became a captain in the Army serving 5 months overseas.

Following the war, he returned to farming for 14 years, a time he later described as a period of "happy days" in his life.

Pressed by friends to run for Congress in 1932, GUY accepted the nomination with considerable reluctance, but, once having com-

mitted himself, he characteristically gave the campaign his best effort. He won by 10,000 votes that year, and 2 years later boosted his margin to 26,000 votes.

In the light of current controversy over food prices and agricultural production, it is interesting to note that, as a Congressman, GUY GILLETTE exerted effort to expose monopoly and profiteering by middlemen in the food industry.

As a Congressman and New Dealer, GUY GILLETTE soon showed the independence that was to characterize his public career throughout its duration. He opposed the National Recovery Administration program of President Roosevelt and voted against the Roosevelt administration's Agricultural Adjustment Act.

He was renominated for the House in 1936, but that summer, following the tragic death of Senator Richard Louis Murphy in an automobile accident, he was nominated for the Senate vacancy and won it handily that fall.

In the Senate, when he stoutly opposed President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan, he earned himself a place on the administration's purge list in the next campaign. However, he won the nomination and the election.

In the years that followed, Senator GILLETTE was prominent among midwestern isolationists, voting against lend-lease and against extending selective service. When the Neutrality Act was proposed as an aid to England and France, he was also in opposition.

In the early 1940's, however, he completely changed his viewpoint and forthrightly proclaimed it. He introduced a resolution that supported the principles of the Atlantic Charter and was among those urging the negotiation of "a postwar peace charter."

Subsequently, he was named to the bipartisan Senate panel that worked with the State Department in drafting the United Nations Charter.

He was also one of those responsible, in 1943, for the formation of the War Refugee Board and became a compassionate advocate for saving the Jewish people of Europe who had survived the persecution of the Nazis.

In 1944, Senator GILLETTE strongly opposed President Roosevelt's bid for a fourth term. He had opposed the third term in 1940, but

this time he felt it so strongly that he withdrew as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Following his defeat for reelection in 1944 by Bourke Hickenlooper, Senator GILLETTE was offered a Federal judgeship by President Truman. He chose, instead, the presidency of the American League for a Free Palestine, a group proposing the formation of a democratic Jewish-Arab government for Palestine.

In 1948, he again won election to the Senate. As a member of a Senate Elections Subcommittee, he was a strong influence in restraining the witchhunting activities of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

After his defeat by Tom Martin in 1954, Senator GILLETTE served a few years as counsel for committees of the Senate; then in 1961, returned to his Cherokee farm where he remained until his final illness.

Whether dealing with a local problem of the folks back home or a matter of national significance, GUY GILLETTE was equally conscientious. In the light of present-day concern about the first amendment and the need for declassifying public records that no longer endanger national security, an episode in Senator GILLETTE's life gives an interesting insight into his attitude on such matters.

Mr. Drexel A. Sprecher, of Bethesda, Md., who was formerly Deputy Chief Counsel and Director of Publications, Office of the U.S. Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, recently wrote me as follows:

> The recent death of Senator GUY GILLETTE of Iowa brings to mind a historical incident in which you will be interested both as a Senator from Iowa and as a member of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate.
>
> In 1950 and 1951 the then War Crimes Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, was proceeding with the editing and publishing of the principal materials from the twelve war crimes trials held in Nuremberg, Germany between 1946 and 1949 before American Military Tribunals.
>
> The records of these trials, and particularly the contemporaneous documents placed in evidence, disclosed many dimensions of the internal workings of Germany during the period of the Nazi dictatorship which were not disclosed, or only partially disclosed, during the earlier trial before the first international Military Tribunal at Nuremberg.
>
> Suddenly, during 1950, the Army was placed under heavy pressures to discontinue or curtail this publications project. Principal reasons then cited were

those of financial economy and the supposed virtue of downplaying or even forgetting some of the involvements and actions which occurred in Germany under Hitler.

When this situation was called to the attention of Senator GUY GILLETTE, he immediately made pertinent inquiries and then actively intervened by a variety of communications to persuade the Pentagon and members of Congress that the Army should publish all of the planned 15 volumes. His efforts had a telling effect, and eventually the Government Printing Office did publish the 15 volumes ("Trials of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals").

These volumes contain over 20,000 pages of now readily available history. Both historians and thoughtful citizens owe Senator GILLETTE a debt because he would not allow this significant record to remain inaccessible to students of history and to the general public.

I am sure that those colleagues who served with Senator GILLETTE remember him well as a powerful orator who spoke with conviction and generally without benefit of manuscript or notes. He was a down-to-earth person with a home-spun sense of humor that enabled him to accept political defeat philosophically as well as victory.

In Iowa, a predominently Republican State since the Civil War, he was a powerful and effective campaigner. This was primarily because even those constituents who disagreed with him respected his integrity, his wisdom, and his consistent willingness to take a firm stand on politically sensitive issues.

As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator GILLETTE worked closely with Cordell Hull and other prominent leaders of both parties. It is interesting to note that one of his intimate friends in Washington was the distinguished present minority leader of the Senate, Senator Scott.

The Cherokee Daily Times recalls:

In his later years he was active locally as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, as Chairman of the Cherokee County Red Cross for three years, as member of the Cherokee Library Board and as a member of the Chamber's industrial committee. He also served as a director of the Cherokee State Bank.

In other words, retirement from the Senate and passing the landmark of 75 in no way diminished the man from Cherokee's zest for life, love of people, and commitment to public service.

In 1964, as Governor, I had the privilege of attending a community banquet in GUY GILLETTE's honor, one of the most memorable experiences of my years in public office.

As the Cherokee Daily Times recounts it:

Tributes came from President Lyndon Johnson, ex-President Truman, Senator Margaret Chase Smith and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

The following year, GILLETTE was presented with a scroll of honor by the United Nations Association of Iowa.

In 1966, at the age of 87, Senator GILLETTE suffered a stroke and was hospitalized.

Now that strong heart is stilled, but the memory of this great American from Iowa's western slope who was, in appearance, character and comportment, the prototype of everyone's image of a great Senator will live on through the years.

Mr. President, the distinguished former Senator from Oregon, Mr. Wayne Morse, has written an eloquent personal tribute to the late GUY GILLETTE which I would like to read at this time:

Senator GUY GILLETTE, a dedicated public servant of the people of Iowa, was no slave to party regularity. Always a member of the Democratic Party, he often opposed Democratic Party legislative programs which he believed were not in the public interest. He survived an attempt to purge him from the Senate, after his vigorous opposition to President Roosevelt's proposal to pack the Supreme Court.

Although basically a New Dealer in political philosophy, GUY GILLETTE voted with a minority of Democrats in Congresss in opposition to a few New Deal proposals, but always worked to improve them once they became law.

For some years prior to World War II he was more isolationist than internationalist but Germany's international outlawry convinced him that his country could not live unto itself alone. He backed our entrance into the war, and offered the Gillette Resolution supporting the principles of the Atlantic Charter as advocated by President Roosevelt. GUY GILLETTE was one of the Senators selected to work with the State Department to draft the United Nations Charter.

Perhaps his most outstanding contributions in domestic legislation were his labors in behalf of farmers, and his never-failing defense of civil and human rights. As chairman of the Gillette sub-committee, he was among the first in the Senate to challenge the Senatorial misconduct of Joe McCarthy.

GUY GILLETTE was courageous; he was intelligent; he was a kindly, gentle man devoted to the task of making the Federal Government responsive to the

needs of the people. The history of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate, is the stronger because of the service of GUY GILLETTE.

I would like to conclude my remarks with a beautiful message I have just received from a distinguished journalist, and public servant, Tristram Coffin:

I knew Senator GILLETTE when I was a working reporter on Capitol Hill, and he was one of my very favorite people—a man gentle and wise, completely honest and educated in the best sense. He understood America and its people and had faith in them. Without knowing it, he gave a great many people strength by his calm good humor and faith in democracy.

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, Senator GILLETTE left the Senate quite a while before I became a Member of the Senate.

I remember him quite well, however, I used to come to the Senate in those days when he served here. I remember him as a tall, very striking Senator. I remember him as a Senator of great courage.

I remember his fight against the court-packing plan in 1937 and 1938.

I remember the effort to purge Senator GILLETTE from the Senate undertaken by the President of the United States; a purge, incidentally, that failed.

I remember him as a very close and dear friend of my father. They served together. My father and Senator GILLETTE served together for some 14 to 16 years.

I remember that his hometown was Cherokee.

I remember that Mrs. Gillette's name was Rose.

Through the 30 some years that have elapsed since Senator GILLETTE became a Member of the Senate, I remember him as one of the finest Members to serve in this body.

I am pleased to join today with the two distinguished Senators from Iowa in saying a few words about a splendid outstanding Senator.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Randolph) is out of the city today. As many of the Members of this body know, Senator Randolph is an old friend and colleague of Senator GILLETTE, and he asked me to place his tribute in the Record.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR RANDOLPH

The significance of a man's life often emerges in clearer and more compelling perspective in the aftermath of his death, in the effect which that life and death are seen to have on the lives of others. It is extremely gratifying to that individual if, after retiring from the public arena, he is granted added years of leisure to reflect and review his role in the great scheme of things.

So it was with Senator GUY GILLETTE of Cherokee, Iowa, whose death on March 3 saddened all of us who knew him as a great Senator and as a great American.

GUY GILLETTE and I both entered the House of Representatives in the 73d Congress, in 1932. We served together in the House until his election to the Senate in 1936. We remained friends during his illustrious career as Senator and in the years after.

He stood tall among the Senators of his time—noble, dignified, modest, gracious, handsome, white haired. No Senator took his constitutional duties more seriously, yet he could look upon himself with a delightfully detached sense of humor.

Some time after he had been retired from the Senate, he was approached by representatives of Otto Preminger, the Hollywood producer, about a part in the film version of "Advise and Consent." His comment on this conversation was as follows:

"When they phoned to me from Washington about a "spear-carrying" part in the mob scene in the filming of Advise and Consent, they told me it would be just a small part and that there would be little or nothing to learn for a speaking part. That it was probably that all I would have to say would be "aye" or "no" on certain roll calls.

"I told them there was no harder job than that. That after twenty years' service in the Congress, I very well knew that to know when to say "aye" or "no" on roll calls was what most Senators, including me, had never thoroughly learned. And it would be a privilege to have someone tell me."

While the history of our times will recall GUY GILLETTE'S great contributions to our Nation's foreign policy, especially his role as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee in the development of the concept of the United Nations, he was never so preoccupied with world-shaking public questions as to neglect the fundamental interests and needs of his fellow citizens at home.

I recall vividly that in 1944 a presidential directive had been issued canceling the plans for construction of 28 civilian airports in 17 States on the ground that critical materials were needed for the war effort.

Four of those airports were to be in my home State of West Virginia, at Martinsburg, Parkersburg, Wheeling, and Wiley Ford. The people in those communities had already begun preparations. One community had moved a church out of the way and razed a schoolhouse. Another had spent $20,000,

a great deal of money in those days, on its share of the cost of building its airport. All this was in jeopardy.

We founded a special committee of House and Senate Members to seek redress at the White House.

When I went down the roster of all the 96 Senators looking for one who could help us have the maximum impact upon the President, my selection was GUY GILLETTE, of Iowa, then a towering figure in this body. I urged him to head our delegation to the White House. He accepted immediately.

We called on the President in his upstairs study at 8:30 in the evening. He received us before a cracking fireplace and asked us to present our case.

Following Senator GILLETTE's cogent introduction, each of us presented our arguments for continuing the construction of these 28 civilian airports. President Roosevelt listened attentively throughout the 18 or 20 minutes we counselled with him. He did not interrupt and he did not ask any questions. At the end, he said, in effect:

"Gentlemen you have made your case. The order will be reversed tomorrow morning."

It is to that intervention, headed by GUY GILLETTE, that 28 cities in this country, four of them in West Virginia, owe the fact that they began to benefit from civilian air service even before World War II ended.

His indomitable will and his unquenchable spirit during years of illness kept him not only alive but ever keenly interested in our country's affairs. One remarkable achievement of this grand old man is this: At the age of 87, his writing hand paralyzed, he taught himself to write with the other hand. He maintained regular correspondence with friends throughout Iowa and the Nation and advised Iowans in Democratic politics on how best to proceed. May his memory burn on warm and bright.

I am privileged to join with his legion of friends and admirers in marking the passing of GUY GILLETTE, whose presence on this earth has improved it, and whose service on behalf of his fellow Iowans, his fellow Americans, and of all mankind will be written large in the annals of history.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, we are all here this afternoon to honor the memory of GUY GILLETTE.

He died last week in the same town where he was born 94 years ago—Cherokee, Iowa. He spent so many of those years in the service of his State and his country—as a farmer, an attorney, a veteran, a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives and, finally, a Member of the U.S. Senate. For all but 4 of the years between 1933 and 1955, he represented the people of Iowa—first as a Congressman from what was the 9th Congressional District and then as a Senator.

There are others here today. like my distinguished colleague from Vermont, Senator Aiken, who served with him and knew him better. They will best be able to describe Senator GILLETTE and what he did in the Senate, but I can speak to what he stood for all of those years. When I was growing up in Iowa, he represented the best in public officials and public service: integrity, tenacity, independence, courage. I remember him for those qualities.

He was a good Democrat, but he was not blinded by party loyalty. He opposed the National Recovery Administration program and President Roosevelt's proposal to "pack" the Supreme Court because he thought neither was in the best interests of the country. This earned him a place on President Roosevelt's so-called "purge list" in 1938. Despite that, he was reelected to the Senate.

GUY GILLETTE will be remembered for his vigorous and early support of the United Nations. In 1943, he introduced a resolution supporting the principles of the Atlantic Charter and recommending that the President negotiate a "postwar peace charter." That resolution led to his participation in the drafting of what would become the United Nations Charter.

In so many ways, he was ahead of his time. He fought racial prejudice, campaigned for election reform, and was a leader in efforts to create a War Refugee Board. He was particularly concerned about the plight of the European Jewish community after the war.

Like few others, Senator GILLETTE foresaw the tragedy of Southeast Asia. On April 5, 1954, not quite 20 years ago, he urged the United Nations to take up the Indochina question. He told the Senate:

> This is a time for plain speaking, and for a frank, honest, and earnest speech for the best possible course for America to follow. Even though not a single American may have fired a shot, or been fired on, in the war in Indochina, America is deeply, dangerously, and perhaps inextricably involved in this area.

And 2 weeks later, Senator GILLETTE repeated the same message:

> If the war in Indochina at one time did not constitute a threat to international peace and security, that time has long since passed. The war in Indochina has become the most critical threat to international peace and security now facing the nations of the world.

It was to remain that way for almost 20 years. Senator GILLETTE had the good fortune to live long enough to hear how peace, however tentative and fragile, had come to that part of the world which he had seen troubled by war for so many years.

His life was long, and it was full. Wherever he was in public life, he left his mark. GUY GILLETTE was a man of the soil, a man of the law, a man of common sense and common decency. It is an honor to hold his old seat in the U.S. Senate.

His passing is a deep loss—for his family, for his friends and neighbors in Cherokee, for Iowa, and for the country. He will be missed.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, it was in 1957 that I first made up my mind to seek public office in Iowa. One of the first individuals I sought out to counsel with was the great Senator from Northwest Iowa who lived 28 miles from my home. I wanted him to advise and counsel me on what I should do. At that time I had just changed my registration from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party and found myself in a sort of dilemma—disliked and detested by the local Republicans around my part of the State, and sort of unwanted by the young Democrats I had decided to join.

But in the midst of this dilemma, former Congressman and former Senator GUY GILLETTE made me feel very welcome. He discussed with me the great philosophy of his party, the trials and tribulations of public office, and agreed to endorse my campaign for the very first office that I ever sought. I had not sought him out for that purpose but he volunteered to attempt to try and break the ice for a relatively young man seeking public office for the very first time. He endorsed that campaign, and those that followed over the course of the years up to the time he was immobilized by a stroke.

He participated in dinners and functions all over the State of Iowa. He was sought out for advice and counsel by every Democratic candidate for every office, regardless of whether it was Secretary of Agriculture, the State legislature, for the Senate, or for Governor—whatever it might be. He was our friend. He spoke for me at fund raising dinners—not just the important ones at the State level, but sometimes at the precinct level, to help raise funds for the Democratic Party

to continue the political processes. He truly valued the party system in America.

But, more than that, he valued the individual conscience of every man, woman, and child, the dignity of all the citizens of our country, as well as respect for all the citizens of the world.

It would be difficult for me to express my feelings when I first visited GUY GILLETTE, which was in 1968. He was immobilized by a stroke. He was in bed, using exercise equipment, but unable to get out of bed, with a bright gleam in his eye reflecting that his brilliant mind was still functioning completely. At that time, I was deeply impressed that here was a man, even though in his late 80's, who was still contributing something of value, from a bed he knew he would never rise from again, still showing his affection for his State and Nation.

Since that time, as long as he was able, we exchanged occasional correspondence, although the last few times he did so feebly, it was irregular and not very precise. He had reached the point where he was ready to leave this life but he accepted willingly the fact that his course had run. He looked with the divine hope that we all share for an eternity in which he would find that better peace that most of us seek here on this earth. But he never saw the day when he gave up with his mind, his voice, and his great energy to try to make a contribution to the betterment of the human race.

It was with a great deal of respect, love, and admiration over the years in my public service that in the back of my memory. I always thought of this man who, though many times I disagreed with him, saw the light. I was the first Democratic Senator from my State to come into this body since his last defeat in a public election, and I knew that I had to fill a large pair of shoes when I came to this body.

I was reminded by one of those who worked with Senator GILLETTE that Senator GILLETTE introduced a resolution in 1939 that brought into being the radio and press gallery in this very body, and that it was one of his battles to see that there was space at the moment of what was happening and being said here. I think it is a tribute, again, to a great Senator, a great man, but more important, a decent human

being, and indicates the value and esteem in which he is held by all who knew him in public and private life.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in eulogizing our late, departed colleague, the former Senator from Iowa, GUY GILLETTE.

I had the opportunity to serve with him for a few years when I first came to the Senate, and I found him to be a man of outstanding integrity and understanding, a man who made many contributions to the welfare of his State and to the Nation as a whole.

At this time, I would like to read to the Senate a statement I have just received by another former colleague, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, relative to his relationship with Senator GUY GILLETTE:

> Senator GUY M. GILLETTE was one of the Progressives of the Senate. In the tradition of La Follette, Norris, Borah and Walsh of Montana, he sought social justice and the protection of farmers and laborers against exploitation. To this end he supported the reforms of President Roosevelt but recognized that the little man looked to an independent Supreme Court to protect his civil rights. He therefore opposed Roosevelt's Court packing plan.
>
> He was a handsome man with a commanding presence, but shunned the conceit of either. He was gentle, considerate and given to careful deliberation. While sometimes criticized for being slow to make up his mind, once his decision was made, he had the courage and integrity to adhere to his judgment no matter what the pressure or temptation. His wisdom and fortitude made him one of the most respected members of the Senate. Few surpassed him in ability and none possessed higher principles. He served his State of Iowa and the nation faithfully and with great competence.
>
> BURTON K. WHEELER.

Mr. President, I join Senator Wheeler in what he has said about Senator GILLETTE, and I wish to add to Senator Wheeler's reference: "In the tradition of La Follette, Norris, Borah, and Walsh of Montana, he sought social justice and the protection of farmers and laborers against exploitation." To that list of outstanding Senators should be added the name of Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

I am delighted at this time to read this letter from a distinguished former colleague of ours in this body, a man who in his own right made a splendid reputation, a man who was fair, a man who had ability, and a man who possessed high principles.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, March 3 marked the passing of Senator GUY M. GILLETTE—one who had made a great contribution to his State and Nation as a Member of this body.

GUY GILLETTE was an able, well respected Senator—one who I had the privilege of serving with during his last years in the Senate. He was one who had a very special interest in agriculture and he truly was a great and powerful friend of farm causes.

It was my privilege to serve as one of five Senate Members on a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee of which Senator GILLETTE was the chairman. The other members of this special subcommittee were the late Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, the late Senator Spessard Holland of Florida, Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, and myself. My friend Senator Aiken and I are the only two members of that committee left.

This special committee dealt with the utilization of farm crops and was appointed in April of 1949. It was typical of Senator GILLETTE's interest in agriculture. The purpose of this subcommittee was to find new uses for agricultural surpluses, such as converting surpluses into rubber and alcohol and many other products. It was an idea that deserved much more attention and consideration than it was given.

Mr. President, I will always have pleasant memories of serving with Senator GUY GILLETTE—a wonderful friend and a great, great Senator. I extend my deepest sympathy to the family.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to say something about the late GUY GILLETTE, who was a most distinguished Member of this body.

I became acquainted with him personally after I came to the Senate in June 1954. He was then representing the great State of Iowa in the Senate and, as I recall, was defeated in the election that November.

I had learned to admire Senator GILLETTE long before I became acquainted with him personally. He was a man who carried his own sovereignty under his own hat. Although he was a good Democrat, he differed on certain issues with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was one of the selected victims of a presidential purge on that account. The great Democrats of Iowa and the great people of Iowa displayed their fidelity to the independence of mind which Senator

GILLETTE had exhibited, and returned him to the Senate for, I believe, the last term he served.

After Senator GILLETTE was unsuccessful in his bid to return to the Senate in 1954, he worked for a time as an aide to a subcommittee chaired by Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina, and during that time I came to know him even better than I had known him while he was serving in the Senate.

On one occasion he told Senator Johnston and myself that he thought there was one defect in the setup of Senate committees, and that was that there was no committee or subcommittee which was charged with the primary duty of studying the encroachment of one branch of the Government upon another. Senator GILLETTE entertained the opinion that the continuance of our country as the republic it was intended to be depended upon observance of the doctrine of separation of governmental powers among the President, the Congress, and the courts. He suggested to Senator Johnston and myself that there ought to be some committee set up to study the manner in which the doctrine of the separation of powers was being observed or violated.

In consequence of this conversation with Senator GILLETTE, I had a conversation with the distinguished majority leader, Senator Mansfield, and the then distinguished minority leader, Senator Dirksen, in which I pointed out the observations which Senator GILLETTE had made to me and Senator Johnston on this subject. Both of them thought there was much validity in those suggestions. In consequence, they introduced a resolution to establish a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to study the way in which the doctrine of the separation of the powers of Government at the Federal level was being observed.

After adoption of the resolution, I became the chairman of such a subcommittee, and this subcommittee for some years has been studying the encroachment of one branch of the Federal Government on the domain assigned by the Constitution to the other branches. As a result of that, we have had a great deal of study done on some subjects which are of primary concern in the Senate at this time. One of those subjects that we have studied in detail is the impoundment issue. Another is the pocket veto issue. Another is the question

of what we have come to know as executive privilege. The fact that this subcommittee has made these studies and has amassed a considerable amount of historical and other evidence related to them can be traced to the foresight of former Senator GILLETTE who in effect is the intellectual father of this particular subcommittee.

I always found Senator GILLETTE to be a person of vast ability and complete devotion to the system of government which the Constitution was ordained to establish.

The country is fortunate that he lived to the ripe age of 94 and that during a large portion of those 94 years he served the people of this Nation and the people of Iowa in the office of U.S. Senator where he manifested a high degree of intelligence and complete devotion to fundamental principles and a degree of moral and political courage which is seldom evidenced in the annals of our Nation.

Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Iowa for yielding to me to make these remarks concerning a very distinguished citizen of his State and a very great American.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the clock of memory turns back some 20 years as today the Senate recalls the majestic figure of an old colleague, GUY GILLETTE, whose oratory was one of the attractions of this Capitol for a score of years as he served in both House and Senate.

Twenty-one Senators who served with GUY GILLETTE in his final year of 1954 are still serving today. Another Senator had resigned—to become Vice President of the United States and then be back to preside over the Senate—Richard Nixon.

I do not presume on this day of eulogy to add to the biographies of the late Senator—but I will borrow the farewell spoken on December 2, 1954, in the final moments of the final session—spoken by then minority leader, Lyndon Johnson of Texas:

> My good and trusted friend, GUY GILLETTE, has served with us many years. His dignity and his statesmanship—particularly in the realm of foreign affairs—has been a guiding beacon for both Democrats and Republicans. He has served with distinction and integrity and I shall always treasure our personal association. I shall be calling on him for advice and counsel in the years to come no matter where he may be.

Now two great statesmen belong to the ages. They have our praise and our prayers. May they rest in peace.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, with the passing of Senator GUY M. GILLETTE, the Nation has lost a great patriot whose long and distinguished public career has brought him a place of respect in the hearts of many Americans.

The distinguished Senator from Iowa began service to his country when he enlisted in the Spanish-American War at the age of 19. He served as a captain in World War I. He went on to become a U.S. Representative in 1932 until 1936 and served as U.S. Senator for 14 years between 1936 and 1955.

He was a long time advocate of the United Nations. He helped the late Secretary of State Cordell Hull in preparing a tentative draft of the original United Nations Charter while serving as a member of the bipartisan Senate committee.

It is with deep sorrow that the Congress mourns the passing of Senator GILLETTE.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I share the sorrow of my colleagues at the death of Senator GUY GILLETTE of Iowa. He was one of the most independent and articulate men ever to serve in the Senate. I had the privilege of serving with him during his second term in the Senate, and I remember that GUY GILLETTE always spoke his mind, whatever the issue.

As an outspoken Democrat from a Republican State, he did not desert his opinions just to be popular, and partly for this reason, Senator GILLETTE lost his bid for reelection in 1945. But 3 years later the people of Iowa decided that they wanted their forthright spokesman back in the Senate, and returned him to office.

GUY GILLETTE would not give in to pressure, whether it came from the left or the right. He opposed President Roosevelt when he disagreed with him, most notably on the President's bill to increase the membership of the Supreme Court.

Nor did Senator GILLETTE acquiesce to the injustices and totalitarian aspects of the McCarthy era. He questioned Senator McCarthy's use of contributions to his crusade, was attacked in return, and was

eventually vindicated by the Select Senate Committee which called for censure of Senator McCarthy.

America's farmers remember Senator GILLETTE as their friend. We remember him as the author of early legislation to fight the exploitation of racial prejudice in election campaigns.

Many of us remember him as a man who began his public life as an isolationist, but who ended up helping the State Department draft the Charter for the United Nations.

Certainly this body was honored to have a Senator of GUY GILLETTE's independence, compassion, and patriotism.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the death of Senator GUY GILLETTE of Iowa brought to mind his long service on the Committee on Foreign Relations. Prone as we are in this body to think in terms of seniority, I had labored under the impression that long ago when I became a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations—in 1949, to be precise—that Senator GILLETTE was junior to me in service on the committee. For two Congresses—from 1951 to 1955—I was senior to GUY GILLETTE in our service on that committee.

The fact was, however, that GUY GILLETTE first became a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in 1939 and served on the committee throughout the war—until 1945.

When Senator GILLETTE returned to the committee in 1949, he was one of its most active members, participating in the committee's endeavors to strengthen the United Nations Charter.

Senator GILLETTE was ever the guardian of the Constitution. He was one of those who was early in consciousness of the dangers to our system implicit in what is occasionally a tendency toward slackness in Senate procedures.

Some Members will recall that in 1952 and 1953 the Senate had gotten into the habit of approving treaties in a most proforma manner. Despite the fact that action on treaties is one of the most important functions given to the Senate by the Constitution, during the year 1952 the Senate acted upon only five out of 25 treaties by a rollcall vote, the other 20 having been approved by a voice vote.

When Senator GILLETTE in early 1952 found that the Greek-Turkish protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty had been approved

with only six Senators on the floor, he demanded its reconsideration. Fortunately, the protocol had not yet been sent to the President by the unanimous-consent procedure which we now so often follow in order to avoid the requirement of the Senate rules that motions to reconsider are in order for 2 days of actual session after the vote. That protocol was recalled and passed by a rollcall vote.

As a result of the position taken by Senator GILLETTE and others, on July 20, 1953, the acting majority leader, Senator Knowland, announced that the Majority Policy Committee, as a matter of operating procedure thereafter, would insist that on treaties as well as constitutional amendments, there would be a quorum call before any vote, and a request for a yea-and-nay vote.

This is a small point in history, but significant in that it was a slight beginning in the preservation of the constitutional role of the Senate which I, for one, find constantly threatened by increasing assertion of power by the Executive, and by a tendency toward passiveness on our part.

Senator GILLETTE was a fine gentleman, as well as a great Senator. While he has not been among us for the many years since his retirement, he was one of those who contributed to the strength of our constitutional system.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a statement by our former colleague Senator Lister Hill.

STATEMENT BY FORMER SENATOR LISTER HILL

GUY GILLETTE was my friend and colleague. He served in the House of Representatives and in the Senate during a total of 18 years. He lived for almost a century and left his mark on many areas of our country's life—in foreign relations, in agriculture, in consumer protection, and most importantly in defense of the constitutional separation of powers among the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary.

I served with him on the Foreign Relations Committee.

He was an independent-minded Democrat. He strongly supported the New Deal, but he also strongly opposed President Roosevelt's effort to "pack" the Supreme Court. He was among the first to urge the creation of what was to become the United Nations. He was truly a statesman and the Nation is the better for his having lived and worked among us. It is an honor to join with his other friends and colleagues in this tribute to his memory.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the death on March 3 of former Senator GUY GILLETTE of Iowa has taken from us a truly visionary leader who had the foresight to change his views as conditions demanded, and the leadership to see to it that those views became American policy.

Former Senator GILLETTE, long an isolationist in international affairs, became convinced that only international solutions would suffice in the post-World War II world. In 1943, he introduced a resolution in the Senate which began the long process leading up to formation of the United Nations. In recognition of his leadership, he was later appointed to a bi-partisan Senate group that worked actively with the State Department in the drafting of the initial UN Charter.

Senator GILLETTE'S 14 years in the Senate were marked by many accomplishments. However, his vision of a peaceful and cooperating world community of man, and the diligence with which he pursued that vision, will forever stand as monuments of wisdom and courage for all Americans.

We will all miss him.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I join my colleagues today in mourning the passing of former Senator GUY M. GILLETTE of Iowa.

GUY GILLETTE served a total of 18 years in the Congress, 14 of them in this body. I recall that he was still a Member of the Senate when I first was elected to the House in 1953, although he was defeated when he sought reelection the following year. It was a measure of the man that he was 75 years old when he campaigned in 1954, and that his campaign that year is remembered as a dynamic one, in which he upheld his reputation as an outstanding public speaker.

Mr. President, although GUY GILLETTE loved the soil and farming, he devoted most of his entire adult life to public service. He entered politics almost as soon as he graduated from law school in 1900, and won election as an Iowa State senator 12 years later, by a margin of just one vote. Although he was a Democrat in a heavily Republican area, GUY GILLETTE rolled up a 10,000 vote plurality when he first sought election to the House in 1932; 2 years later he was reelected by more than twice that margin.

In the House, he distinguished himself by his advocacy of legislation to protect the interests of his farmer-constituents, a record he continued when he was elected to the Senate near the end of his second term. Senator GILLETTE, although at first an outspoken isolationist, came to believe firmly in the need for international organization. In 1943 he sponsored a resolution supporting the principles of the Atlantic Charter, and he was subsequently selected as one of the Members of the Senate who helped draft the Charter of the United Nations.

Defeated for reelection in 1944, GUY GILLETTE served as Chairman of the Surplus Property Board and then as president of the American League for a Free Palestine. He regained a Senate seat in 1948, and served until 1955. During that term, Senator GILLETTE became well-known for his efforts to curb the rise of consumer food prices, and for his criticisms of the manner in which contributed funds were handled by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Mr. President, I know we were all saddened to learn of GUY GILLETTE's death on March 3, at the age of 94. I wish to extend my sincerest condolences to his surviving family and friends.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, the 2-week period designated by the Senate for the placing of eulogies in the Record to honor the memory of the late distinguished former Senator from Iowa, GUY M. GILLETTE, has been graciously extended for another week.

I have in hand a number of newspaper obituaries and commentaries concerning Senator GILLETTE's life and career. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the Record to round out the Senate's tribute to this great, departed public servant.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Tribune, Mar. 3, 1973]

LAWMAKER GILLETTE DIES AT 94—NOTED SENATOR FROM IOWA

CHEROKEE, IOWA.—GUY M. GILLETTE, 94, who as a U.S. representative and later a U.S. senator represented Iowa from the depression years of the 1930s until the mid-1950s, died early Saturday at the Sioux Valley Memorial Hospital here.

His death followed a prolonged illness for which GILLETTE had been hospitalized for a number of years. Hospital officials said the cause of death was a combination of age and illness.

U OF F LIBRARIES

Funeral services will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Cherokee, with burial at the Oak Hill Cemetery.

LEFT SENATE IN 1955

A Cherokee native, GILLETTE had been living here since leaving the U.S. Senate in 1955. He had been a resident of a nursing home wing of the Sioux Valley hospital since November, 1966, officials said.

A Democrat, GILLETTE was a U.S. representative from 1933 until 1936 and a U.S. senator from 1936 to 1945 and again from 1949 to 1955.

GILLETTE was the last living member of the bipartisan Senate committee appointed to work with the late Secretary of State Cordell Hull in preparing a tentative draft of the original United Nations Charter.

Because of his work on the charter and his lengthy membership on congressional foreign relations committees, GILLETTE maintained a steadfast faith in the U.N.

In one of his lengthy interviews, in 1966, GILLETTE said, "I fully believe that the United Nations organization represents the highest point ever attained by civilized nations in the prevention of deadly and destructive wars."

He was known as an inveterate reader of newspapers, news magazines, classical poetry and history.

GILLETTE was known as Iowa's "Mr. Democrat" through much of two decades.

He was in Congress all but four years from 1933 to 1955—four years in the House and 14 in the Senate. His Senate service, interrupted by defeat in 1944, was resumed in 1949; and ended again when he was defeated by Republican Thomas Martin in 1954.

While he was out of the Senate from 1945 to 1949, he was chairman of the Surplus Property Board for six months and then was president of the American League for a Free Palestine.

He was elected to the Democratic State Central Committee in 1958, and became chairman of the Iowa State Volunteer Crusade for the American Cancer Society later that year. He won the American Freedom Association's 1954 World Peace Award.

After giving up his Senate seat in 1955, he served as counsel for the internal security division of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee for a short time and then returned to his home, on a 200-acre farm west of Cherokee.

GILLETTE had an air of independence that attracted an emotional following that transcended party lines, and gave him the ability to carry Senate elections in Iowa in years when no other Democrat could win.

He got votes from persons who both idolized and hated then President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He was a delegate to the 1940 Democratic national convention, but did not attend because he opposed a Roosevelt third-term nomination.

GILLETTE was elected to Congress in the 1932 Roosevelt landslide. He had attracted some attention by voting against the National Recovery Act (NRA) and the first Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA).

The death of Senator Louis Murphy in 1936 sent GILLETTE to the Senate for the two-year remainder of Murphy's term. GILLETTE's opposition to Roosevelt's "court packing" proposal raised GILLETTE to martyrdom in the 1938 Democratic Senate primary in which the Roosevelt administration backed former Representative Otha D. Wearin against GILLETTE.

CLOSE RACE

GILLETTE defeated Wearin and went on to defeat former U.S. Senator L. J. Dickinson, a Republican, in the 1938 general election.

But the general election race was so close that the winner was not known for days.

GILLETTE finally won by a 2,805-vote margin—about one vote per precinct—in the same year the late George A. Wilson led Republicans back to the Statehouse after a six-year absence by defeating Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel by 56,000 votes.

SENSED DEFEAT

In 1944, U.S. Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, riding Republican resurgence, went from governor to senator by retiring GILLETTE by a 29,734-vote margin, GILLETTE, incidentally, felt he'd lose that election. His guess was he'd be 25,000 votes shy.

But GILLETTE made a spectacular comeback in 1948 with a 162,000-vote victory over then incumbent George Wilson. The GILLETTE margin compared to former President Harry Truman's victory in Iowa of 28,000 votes.

Martin ended GILLETTE's senatorial career in 1954 when he defeated GILLETTE by 39,000 votes.

LAW PRACTICE

GILLETTE was born two miles west of Cherokee on Feb. 3, 1879. He was graduated from Drake University Law School in 1900, and practiced law in Cherokee for 17 years. He enlisted in the Spanish-American war at 19; was a captain in World War I. When the war ended, he returned from France to enter dairy farming instead of resuming his law practice.

He had been elected Cherokee county attorney in 1907, and to the Iowa Senate—by a single vote—in 1912. From 1912 to 1932 he had only a casual interest in politics.

He easily won the Democratic nomination for Congress in 1932 and was elected by 10,000 votes in 1932 general election. He was re-elected by 26,000 votes in 1934.

GILLETTE married Rose Freeman of Randolph in 1907. Mrs. Gillette died in Washington in 1955. They had one son, Mark, now a Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., businessman.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 4, 1973]

ISOLATIONIST TURNED INTERNATIONALIST—FORMER SENATOR GUY GILLETTE DIES

(By J. Y. Smith)

Former U.S. Sen. GUY M. GILLETTE—an isolationist turned interationalist, an advocate of rigid farm price supports who also worked for lower consumer prices, a onetime foe of President Franklin D. Roosevelt who was also a critic of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy—died yesterday in Cherokee, Iowa. He was 94.

Between 1932, when he was elected to the House of Representatives, until 1954, when he was defeated in a bid for re-election to the U.S. Senate, he spent 18 years in Congress representing Iowa.

He was known as one of the best Democratic votegetters in a largely Republican state and at one time was the only member of his party in the Iowa congressional delegation.

In the years prior to World War II, Sen. GILLETTE opposed President Roosevelt's plan to "pack" the Supreme Court. He was a member of a group of congressmen who Mr. Roosevelt wanted to purge from Congress. Nonetheless, the voters kept him in office.

He voted against extending the Selective Service Act after the outbreak of war in Europe, against lend-lease assistance for Britain, and for any changes in the Neutrality Act that was designed to keep the United States out of foreign wars.

But by the time his first full term in the Senate was coming to a close in 1944 (he was defeated for re-election that year by Bourke B. Hickenlooper, a Republican), he had come to the view that the future of world peace lay in an international organization, To this end, he helped draft the U.S. formulation of the Charter of the United Nations.

By that time, Sen. GILLETTE had also made his peace with Roosevelt, who appointed him chairman of the Surplus Property Board even though the senator had opposed Roosevelt's nomination for third and fourth terms.

Sen. GILLETTE was returned to the Senate in 1948. It was during this period that he worked for revisions to strengthen the U.N. charter.

It was in the same period that he was among the critics of Sen. McCarthy, the Wisconsin Republican. He served on the Senate Elections Subcommittee that investigated McCarthy's financial affairs in 1951–52. McCarthy's attacks on the Committee's findings formed part of the basis for his censure by the full Senate in 1954.

Throughout his career in Congress, Sen. GILLETTE backed high, rigid farm-price supports. But on two occasions, he conducted hearings in the Senate that led to the reduction of coffee prices.

The senator was born in Cherokee, Iowa. He took a law degree from Drake University in 1900. He established a law practice in his hometown and was elected Cherokee County attorney in 1906.

In 1912, he was elected to the Iowa State Senate, where he served four years.

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Sen. GILLETTE joined the Army. As a boy of 14, he had joined the Iowa National Guard. He signed for service in the Spanish-American War, but got no closer to the fighting than a training camp in Georgia. In World War I, he was a captain in the infantry and spent much of his time training troops.

After the war, he gave up his participation in politics and became a farmer for 14 years.

In 1932, he was elected to Congress. He was re-elected two years later. Near the end of his second term in the House, he ran successfully for an unexpired term in the Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1938.

Following his defeat by Hickenlooper in 1944 and his service on the Surplus Property Board, Sen. GILLETTE returned to Iowa. In the meantime, he refused nomination to a federal judgeship by President Harry S. Truman, saying he was not qualified for the position.

It was during the period between 1945 and 1948, when he went back to the Senate, that he became president of the American League for a Free Palestine.

During his final term in the Senate, Sen. GILLETTE, who was a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned against U.S. involvement in Indochina.

In a speech prepared for delivery in the Senate in April, 1954, he said the United States is "deeply, dangerously and perhaps inextricably involved" in Indochina and that it would start a "program of political warfare, as distinct from military measures."

This was prior to the French withdrawal from Indochina and the negotiation of the Geneva Accords that divided Vietnam into northern and southern regions.

Following his final retirement to Cherokee, Sen. GILLETTE suffered a stroke in 1966. He was hospitalized in recent years.

He is survived by a son, Mark.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 4, 1973]

EX-SENATOR GUY GILLETTE DEAD; IOWAN, 94, IN CONGRESS 18 YEARS—FARM DEMOCRAT WENT FROM ISOLATION TO INTERNATIONALISM—MADE COMEBACK IN 1948

CHEROKEE, IOWA, March 3.—Former Senator GUY M. GILLETTE, a Democrat who represented Iowa in the United States Congress for 18 years, died at a hospital here early today. He was 94 years old.

A GENIAL ORATOR

(By Alden Whitman)

Silver-haired, handsome, tall and soldierly in bearing, GUY MARK GILLETTE looked the part he played in life for 14 years, that of a United States Senator. He had, moreover, the oratorical skills to match and an independence of mind that recommended him to Iowa's voters. In addition he possessed an innate geniality that made him popular with his fellow members of Congress.

A powerful vote-getter in a traditionally Republican state, Mr. GILLETTE was elected first to the House of Representatives in the Roosevelt sweep of 1932. Near the end of his second House term, he was elected to a two-year term to fill a vacancy in the Senate, where he remained through 1945, defeated for re-election by Bourke B. Hickenlooper, a Republican.

Three years later he staged a spectacular comeback and reentered the Senate for six years. He was unseated in 1954, an event many observers traced to President Dwight D. Eisenhower's popularity and Mr. GILLETTE's opposition to the flexible-farm-price-support system.

Although Mr. GILLETTE was more than 75 years old when he made the race, he conducted a robust campaign and maintained his reputation as one of Iowa's foremost orators. He spoke then, as he had in Congress, without notes or a manuscript but with a notable variety of vigorous gestures.

In defeat he was without rancor. Asked what he thought had "primarily" accounted for his loss, he replied:

"Well, primarily, it was that I didn't get enough votes."

A WORKING FASHION

Mr. GILLETTE's down-to-earth approach to politics reflected his farm background. He was born a farmer's son in Cherokee on Feb. 3, 1879, and spent some of his adult years as a farmer who milked his cows twice a day and took pride in his ability to "pick" a chicken and grow tall corn.

Mr. GILLETTE took his law degree at Drake University in Des Moines in 1900 and set up practice in his hometown. He entered politics as a Democrat almost immediately and was elected to local posts, becoming a state senator in 1912. His margin was one vote in a strong Republican district.

In World War I, he was a captain in the Army and served five months overseas. Released and back home in 1919, he discovered that in his absence he had run—and been defeated—for state auditor.

Mr. GILLETTE was just as pleased, returning to farming for what he described as 14 years of "happy days."

Urged by friends to run for the House in 1932, Mr. GILLETTE accepted with reluctance and won by 10,000 votes. Two years later, his margin rose to 26,000 votes. In the House, his chief legislative activity was in behalf of farmers, and he sought to expose monopoly and profiteering by middlemen in the food industry.

An independent New Dealer, he opposed the National Recovery Administration program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He also voted against the Agriculture Adjustment Act on the ground that it was "compulsory and passed the processing tax from the industrial East to the West."

Mr. GILLETTE was renominated for the House in 1936, but during the summer Senator Richard Louis Murphy was killed in an automobile accident, and a state Democratic convention chose Mr. GILLETTE as a candidate for the vacancy. He won easily.

In the Senate, he opposed President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan and was reportedly on the President's "purge list" for the 1938 primaries. However, Mr. GILLETTE defeated his opponent, who had been endorsed by the President's confidant and spokesman Harry L. Hopkins, and went on to win in the general election.

WORKED ON U.N. CHARTER

In this Senatorial term, Mr. GILLETTE shared the isolationist views of many Midwesterners. He voted against lend-lease and against extending Selective Service. He also fought modification of the Neutrality Act as an aid to Britain and France. By 1943, however, he had changed his attitude, introducing a resolution that supported the principles of the Atlantic Charter and advised the President to negotiate "a postwar peace charter."

The Gillette resolution was eventually merged into another resolution approving American participation in a world organization. Mr. GILLETTE was

then named to a bipartisan Senate group that worked with the State Department in drafting the United Nations Charter.

His other legislative activities included a bill designed to curb exploitation of racial prejudice in elections, a vote to abolish the Fair Employment Practices Commission and a vote to support a stringent antistrike bill. Mr. GILLETTE was also a critic of what he considered excessive spending for election purposes.

ACTIVE FOR REFUGEES

Mr. GILLETTE was a prime mover, in 1943, in the creation of the War Refugee Board, and his was a powerful voice to save surviving European Jews.

In 1944, the Senator withdrew as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention because, he said, "I could not conscientiously vote for the renomination of President Roosevelt." He had also opposed a third Roosevelt term in 1940, but less dramatically.

Following the Senators 1944 defeat, President Harry S Truman offered him a Federal judgeship, but instead he took the presidency of the American League for a Free Palestine. The group advocated a democratic Arab-Jewish government for Palestine. Mr. GILLETTE headed the league until 1948.

Returned to the Senate in that year, he made frequent headlines for his efforts to keep consumer food prices from getting out of hand.

His term was also notable for his clashes with the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. As a member of a Senate Elections subcommittee, Mr. GILLETTE questioned whether Mr. McCarthy had diverted to his personal use contributions from his anti-Communist campaign fund. Mr. McCarthy denied that he had misused the monies, but the special Senate subcommittee that voted later for his censure took into account his refusal to cooperate fully with the Gillette subcommittee.

Following his defeat in 1954, Mr. GILLETTE was employed as counsel by Senate committees, returning in 1961 to his Cherokee farm, where he lived until his death.

In 1907 Mr. GILLETTE married Miss Rose Freeman, a schoolteacher, now dead. Their son, Mark Freeman Gillette, survives.

[From the Cherokee (Iowa) Daily Times, Mar. 3, 1973]

GUY M. GILLETTE DIES AT 94

GUY MARK GILLETTE, credited generally as the most illustrious and famous citizen in the history of Cherokee, died Saturday at Sioux Valley Memorial Hospital, where he had been in residence for the past few years. He was 94.

Former congressman and U.S. senator, the prestigious Democrat was in public life over a span of six decades; and, until his final days, he remained aware of and interested in events of the world.

An adversary of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and a confidant of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other national leaders, GILLETTE outlived his contemporaries.

On the world scene, GILLETTE is remembered for his impassioned involvement in helping form the new nation of Israel.

Nationally, he is noted for his change from being an isolationist in the Thirties to an internationalist in the Forties, when he aided in establishing the United Nations.

But, in his own estimation, the most memorable contributions he made in his years of public service were in helping Iowa farmers get electric power and in promoting soybeans as a new cash crop.

In a lifetime of varied pursuits, most always concerned with helping others, he was in turn a soldier, lawyer, legislator, farmer and statesman.

GUY MARK GILLETTE was born in Cherokee County on Feb. 3, 1879, the son of Mark Dennis Gillette and Mary Hull.

He married Rose Freeman on June 17, 1907. She preceded him in death in 1956. Their son, Mark, now resides in Florida.

GILLETTE's career as a soldier began when he was only 14 years old. As a member of Company M. Fourth Regiment, Iowa, National Guard, GILLETTE was on duty during a railroad strike in Sioux City.

In 1898, GILLETTE was called into federal service during the Spanish-American War and as a sergeant, with Company M, served out the emergency in a Georgia camp.

The hometown company, which had been disbanded, was reactivated in 1910 under GILLETTE, then a captain. Then in 1917, GILLETTE again was called into service, heading an infantry company which went overseas in 1918. When discharged in 1919, he was a major.

A graduate of Cherokee High School in 1896, GILLETTE received his law degree in 1900 after spending a year as an understudy to his uncle, J. D. F. Smith, who was a Cherokee attorney, and a year at Drake Law School.

He began his professional practice here in 1901.

GILLETTE's political career began in 1906 when he was elected country attorney. Defeated in 1908, GILLETTE was appointed city attorney for Cherokee.

In 1912, GILLETTE won election to the Iowa Senate from a district comprising Cherokee, Plymouth and Ida counties—a district which had never before sent a Democratic senator to the legislature.

Four years later, GILLETTE had determined that America's entry into the war in Europe was imminent, so he announced that he would not seek re-

election. However, he was nominated on a write-in vote. He did not campaign for the post and was narrowly defeated.

Following World War I service, GILLETTE farmed near Cherokee until 1932 when he again ran for office and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Almost immediately, the Cherokee native formed a group of congressmen from Midwest states to work for legislation that would benefit their area, and GILLETTE was named chairman.

In 1936, GILLETTE resigned his House post and was elected to the U.S. Senate to fill a vacancy. He was reelected in 1938.

An isolationist in the years preceding World War II, GILLETTE often clashed with President Roosevelt, particularly concerning neutrality legislation.

On Oct. 2, 1941, amid predictions that war soon would break out with Japan, GILLETTE introduced a Senate resolution calling for investigation of what he believed to be subversive groups of Japanese on the mainland and in Hawaii. And privately, he used his position to pass on to the State Department intelligence reports which indicated that Japan planned to attack Pearl Harbor.

Once the U.S. had entered the war, GILLETTE began to change his philosophy. By 1944, he was recognized as an internationalist; and as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he worked with Hull to chart this country's conception of the United Nations. He introduced the first Senate resolution calling for creation of the international organization.

That same year, he failed to win reelection.

In the election aftermath, President Harry Truman offered GILLETTE an appointment to the federal bench, and the Cherokean made headlines when he refused. He reasoned that he was not qualified, inasmuch as he had not practiced law for years. A Washington correspondent commented that "An honest man has been found."

Appointed chairman of the Surplus Property Board, GILLETTE served in that capacity until mid-1945 when he resigned to become president of the American League for a Free Palestine.

In 1948 the same year that the United Nations authorized the creation of Israel as a nation, GILLETTE ran for the U.S. Senate and was elected.

In 1954, he was defeated when he sought another six-year term at the age of 75. He returned to Cherokee to live in semi-retirement.

In his later years, he was active locally as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, as chairman of the Cherokee County Red Cross for three years, as member of the Cherokee Library board and as a member of the Chamber's industrial committee. He also served as a director of Cherokee State Bank.

In 1964, GILLETTE was honored at a community banquet attended by Gov. Harold Hughes. Tributes to GILLETTE's contributions came from Presi-

dent Lyndon Johnson, ex-President Truman, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith and Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge.

The following year, GILLETTE was presented with a scroll of honor by the United Nations Association of Iowa.

In 1966, at the age of 87, GILLETTE suffered a stroke and was hospitalized.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2 p.m. at Memorial Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. E. Goldhorn will officiate and burial will be in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Speculative Lodge No. 307 A.F. and A.M. will meet at the Masonic Lodge temple Tuesday at 1:15 to conduct a Masonic Service.

The Gillette family requests that memorials reflect Mr. GILLETTE's love of nature and his belief that a strong democracy is an educated one. Memorials may be sent to the Cherokee Park Commission, the Cherokee Garden Club or the Cherokee Library Board.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Feb. 4, 1969]

NINETIETH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF FORMER SENATOR GUY M. GILLETTE, OF IOWA

Mr. Hughes. Mr. President, Monday, February 3, was the 90th birthday anniversary of a distinguished American public servant, former U.S. Representation and Senator, GUY M. GILLETTE, of Iowa. Senator GILLETTE, who was stricken with serious illness in 1966, observed his birthday in the Sioux County Memorial Hospital in his native Cherokee, Iowa, alert and in good spirits. Born in Cherokee in 1879, GUY GILLETTE, served as county attorney in Cherokee County and subsequently as State senator. He was elected a U.S. Representative in 1932. After two terms of outstanding service in the House, he was elected U.S. Senator in 1936. His achievements have been outstanding, both in and out of Congress. Many present Members of the Senate will remember his distinguished work on the Committee on Foreign Relations and the fact that he is the only living Senate Member who signed the United Nations Charter. At a time when America has awakened to the valued contributions our citizens can make in the later years of their lives, we are particularly proud of Senator GILLETTE, who remains acute of mind and young of heart despite his confinement in the hospital. My own affection and esteem for Senator GILLETTE, feelings shared by all Iowans, were contained in the telegram which I sent to him on his birthday. It reads as follows:

"Heartiest congratulations to you on the happy occasion of your ninetieth birthday. Your distinguished career of public service stands as an inspiration to me as to all other Iowans. God bless you and your fighting heart."

I know that this distinguished American would enjoy hearing from his friends and colleagues of the Senate.

GUY M. GILLETTE,
CHEROKEE, IOWA, *March 17, 1964.*

STEWART E. MCCLURE,
Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MAC: I need your help today in a couple of matters—

First, A groups of psychiatrists called on me yesterday and said they were contacting me at the request of Governor Hughes of Iowa who was greatly interested in helping in the field of alcoholism and had asked these men to make a study and report of such advance that had been made and was being made in this field. That the four Scandinavian countries had made strides in this field and it was urged that a small delegation go into that area and find what had been done and what was being done. They wanted me to help in forwarding such a study trip.

I told them that I knew nothing of the possibility of funds to finance such a trip however of value it might be. And that if Federal funds were available in whole or in part, it would be necessary that it be a National inquiry rather than an Iowa inquiry. And in addition, it would have to have the clearance of the State Department. I told them I would try to find out if any Federal funds were available in whole or in part to go with State fund to finance the study and inquiry. I would welcome for them any information or suggestion as it would be highly desirable that if Scandinavia or any area had developed means of help for these unfortunates, we should have the benefit of their advanced work.

MARCH 24, 1964.

Hon. GUY M. GILLETTE,
Cherokee, Iowa.

DEAR SENATOR: It was delightful to hear from you in your letter of St. Patrick's Day, and I was glad to be asked to give you some help.

With respect to your first request about possible Federal funds for a study and treatment of alcoholism in Scandinavia, the following information may be useful:

The National Institutes of Mental Health is sponsoring research in alcoholism, and, indeed, has financed a meeting with representatives from Scandinavia and other countries on the methods they use in treating this malady. Grants by NIH can be made to individuals, but as a general rule a sponsoring institution is involved. This need not be a university or a medical school but could be a county or State psychiatric or medical society. If your group of psychiatrists would find an appropriate public or private sponsoring institution and draw up a fairly specific proposal for submission to NIH, we on the Committee would be very happy to help it on its way through the bureaucratic labyrinth. I would imagine that the State Department of Health would

have considerable knowledge and experience in checking and handling NIH research grants.

Stewart E. McClure.

STATEMENT ON GUY GILLETTE'S DEATH

Washington, D.C., March 3, 1973.

All Iowans will be saddened at the death of GUY GILLETTE, a great Senator and a consummate gentleman, In his two periods of service in the Senate, Senator GILLETTE faithfully represented the people of Iowa and the people of America. In his twilight years, he has been a benign father-figure to younger Iowans in public life, including me. I often sought his counsel and received strength from his advice and encouragement.

He was a ruggedly independent but compassionate man who looked the part of a Senator and conducted himself with strength, wisdom and dignity.

Harold E. Hughes.

[From the Cherokee (Iowa) Daily Times, Mar. 3, 1973]

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE HONORABLE GUY MARK GILLETTE

1879—Born February 3.
1893—Enlisted in Iowa National Guard; in Sioux City "Pullman Fuss."
1896—Graduated from Cherokee High School.
1898—With rank of Sergeant in Co. M., off to Spanish-American War.
1899—Read law with J. D. F. Smith, uncle.
1900—Graduated from Drake Law School.
1901—Began law practice in Cherokee.
1906—County Attorney.
1907—Married Rose Freeman.
1908—City Attorney.
1909—Reactivated Co. M., 56th Ia., Reg., serving as Captain.
1912—State Senator.
1917 to 1919—WWI, discharged March 10, 1919.
1919 to 1932—Was a "dirt farmer" and dairyman.
1932—Elected to Congress.
1936—Resigned from the House; elected to the U.S. Senate to fill a vacancy.
1938—Elected to six-year term in Senate.
1944—Lost Senate seat. After defeat, in 1945 was offered a position on Federal Court by President Truman but refused.
1944–45—Chairman, Surplus Property Board. Resigned July 15.
1945–48—President of the American League for Free Palestine.
1948—Elected to Senate.
1954—Defeated in bid for reelection. Returned to Cherokee. Age 75.
1958—July 4, Gillette Park dedicated.

1964—Cherokee Testimonial Dinner given in his honor.

1966—Oct. 24, United Nations Day, tree planted in Gillette Park in his honor.

1966—Late in year suffered severe stroke.

He Sang Bass in the Choir

Guy Gillette's national prominence tended to overshadow his contributions on a local level.

Some years ago, when asked to summarize his busy life in and around Cherokee, Mr. Gillette responded as follows:

"It rather surprised me that I had participated in so many local activities; but, I was born and raised here, and it is natural that I would have an interest in my home community.

"I am not listing these to show what a humdinger I was, but as factual matter that you might want to have in your files after my demise."

Church—Presbyterian. Sang bass in choir many times. Superintendent of the Sunday School for two or three years. Helped organize and was president of Men's Brotherhood and planned most of its programs during the years when it was the strongest men's organization in the city.

Lodge—Master Masonic Lodge. Chancellor Commander of Knights of Pythias. Secretary F.O. Eagles. Captain and trainer of Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias unit, taking it to state meetings. Captain and trainer of Girls' Drill Team which visited several neighboring towns.

Sports and Social Groups—For several years was manager of semi-pro baseball team, playing teams in surrounding towns. Member of city bowling team, which competed in other towns. Helped organize and was a member of Cherokee Tennis Association. Member of city whist team, which played teams from several cities. For many years was president of dancing club and helped organize military balls and others.

Military—Member of original Co. M, 4th Iowa Military, and went with this company to the 1893 railroad strike at Sioux City (14 years of age). Member of Co. M, 52nd Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Spanish American War. In 1909 reorganized Co. M, 56th Iowa, and established it at Cherokee; and helped organize the group that built the Maple Street Armory. In World War I, attended officers training camp at Minneapolis. In Europe as Captain of Co. F, U.S. Regular Infantry. As member of Treptow Camp, American Legion, organized the Miniature Minstrels, which played in several cities. Wrote all the music, songs, and minstrel material, and played the piano for them.

Political—County chairman for many years of the Democratic County Committee. Served as City Attorney, County Attorney, State Senator. Later served over 20 years in Washington as 9th District Congressman and U.S. Senator from Iowa.

Later years—Member of Cherokee Chamber of Commerce and minor committees. Rotary Club, County Red Cross chairman for three years. Member of the Industrial Committee. Member of Library Board. Board of Directors of Cherokee State Bank.

[From the Washington Star & Daily News, Mar. 4, 1973]

Ex-Senator Guy Gillette Dies, Isolationist Before World War II

Cherokee, Iowa.—Former U.S. Sen. Guy M. Gillette, a one-time isolationist who later became one of the United Nations' strongest supporters, died yesterday at the age of 94.

Sen. Gillette had been hospitalized for the past few years. He suffered a stroke in 1966.

Until World War II, Sen. Gillette was an isolationist, opposing lend-lease and U.S. involvement in foreign wars, although he had fought in the Spanish-American War and World War I. At one point he was one target of an attempted "purge" of unfriendly congressman by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

After the war, Sen. Gillette worked for international cooperation. He was a member of a bipartisan Senate group that worked with the State Department to formulate the U.N. charter and he authored a resolution that set up a group to study U.N. charter revision.

IN CONGRESS 18 YEARS

Sen. Gillette, a Democrat, was in Congress for 18 years. He was first elected to the House in 1932. Near the end of his second term, he was elected to a two-year term to fill a Senate vacancy.

He remained in the Senate through 1944, was defeated, then was re-elected in 1948 by the greatest majority in Iowa history. He was defeated in 1954 by Republican Thomas E. Martin.

Sen. Gillette, who received his law degree from Drake University, fought Roosevelt on several issues besides foreign policy. He opposed Roosevelt's third and fourth terms in the White House and his plan for reorganizing the Supreme Court.

GOT FDR APPOINTMENT

After Sen. Gillette's 1944 defeat, however, Roosevelt appointed him chairman of the Surplus Property Board. He resigned after 5 months. He later was offered a federal judgeship by President Harry S. Truman, but instead accepted the presidency of the American League for a Free Palestine.

Born on a farm here, Sen. Gillette retained an active interest in the land. He lived for a while on a small farm near Cherokee where he grew corn and raised hens.

Sen. GILLETTE was a widower. He is survived by a son, Mark. Services will be Tuesday at the Memorial Presbyterian Church here.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, former Senator GUY M. GILLETTE, who passed away on March 3, was a man of great stature and respect in the U.S. Senate when I came to Washington. Senator GILLETTE, I recall, supported the creation of an independent state of Israel back when the issue was not popular in the United States. Israel's cause became GUY GILLETTE's cause in 1945 when he assumed the office of presidency of the American League for a Free Palestine. I ask unanimous consent that GUY GILLETTE's speech at that occasion be printed in the Record.

AMERICAN TRADITION AND HEBREW FREEDOM

(NOTE.—"American Tradition and Hebrew Freedom" is the text of a statement made by The Honorable GUY M. GILLETTE in Washington, D.C., when he assumed the office of Presidency of the American League for a Free Palestine.)

I am aware that many people will regard it as unusual that I have chosen to decline the gracious offers of a government position by the President and to dedicate myself to the effort of achieving a solution to the Hebrew problem in Europe and Palestine, particularly since it is a non-Hebrew and non-Jew who has undertaken this task. But I believe that this surprise is chiefly due to the general misunderstanding of what we have come to call "the Jewish problem." For it is commonly and universally accepted that the persecution, the homelessness, the enslavement, and the extermination of the Hebrew people is solely a Jewish question and that only Jews need to participate in the various movements that seek to end this tragedy.

I do not share this attitude. I have decided to accept my present task not because I have become a Jew, nor because I intend to settle in Palestine, nor because my love or sympathy for the Jews is in any degree greater than that of the average American. Indeed, I have undertaken this step only as an American who seeks to live up to the traditions and the principles of our nation. For I consider the so-called Jewish problem, not as a Jewish or a Hebrew question, but as an urgent problem of the United Nations and of the decent portion of mankind.

WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY AT STAKE

Because some governments did not share this view of all mankind has paid very dearly in the casualties of our sons and brothers on all the battlefields of the world. I do not consider this problem the most important on the agenda of the United Nations, but I do consider it one of the problems which must be

on that agenda. Since America, through the war, through the Atlantic Charter, and through other international relations culminating in the San Francisco agreement has become international in attitude and international in purpose, she cannot and should not fail at this important point either.

I have personally shared the desire for international cooperation, international decency and justice, of the American people. I have given practical expression to that before I became a member of Congress and throughout the twelve years of my service in the House and Senate, and I come to this task with the conviction that unless this particular problem is permanently and effectively solved, it will again be exploited by the forces of reaction to recreate fascism and world war.

Until this war broke out, my interest and my knowledge of this so-called Jewish problem was general and vague. I must confess that even in the first years of war I shared with other Americans the skepticism about the persecution and the extermination suffered by the Hebrew people, the truth of which we have now been forced to believe by incontrovertible evidence. It did not seem possible that in this era of vaunted civilization anyone could be guilty of the savage barbarism and of the bestial crimes that were charged against the leaders of the fascist countries. We have now learned that the facts brought to our attention by the Hebrew Committee on National Liberation and the American groups that supported the Committee in 1943 were under-stated rather than exaggerated.

I am happy and grateful that through the efforts of my present colleagues, I became vitally interested in the plight of the Hebrews in Europe and Palestine and in some degree instrumental in the congressional action that resulted in a few concrete measures, such as the creation of the War Refugee Board, for the alleviation of this tragedy and the rescue of a few thousand individuals from the extermination camps of Central Europe.

What we found in Europe after the end of hostilities there has indeed surpassed our worst fears. The bestiality and ruthlessness of the Germans in the wholesale extermination of the Hebrew people staggers human comprehension. But somehow, miraculously, some two million Hebrews have survived it and the great question is,

WHAT NOW?

Are we simply to forget the five million dead? Are we to ignore the horrible suffering of the survivors and their present plight? Are we to leave them in their present miserable condition, roaming the continent of Europe as "refugees," as "displaced persons," and "stateless Jews," as unwanted, second-rate human beings on God's earth? Or are we, the United Nations, now that the enemy has been beaten and now that we are in position to act if we really want to do so, to give meaning to our oft-repeated expressions of horror and sympathy? Are we to make a real effort to be of assistance to them, to let them rehabilitate themselves and thus defeat the German scheme to exterminate

them? Let us then restore them to life and human dignity by recognizing them as a fellow-member of the United Nations, entitled to equal rights with the other fifty member nations, and by letting their representatives and statesmen sit on the councils of the United Nations and secure an adequate solution to their national problems, just as we are endeavoring similarly to settle numerous other problems within the United Nations.

JEWS AND THE HEBREW NATION

And here let me make it quite clear that when I speak of national recognition for the Hebrews of Europe and Palestine, I mean precisely that and not recognition of the Jews as a nation, for Hebrews and Jews should not be regarded as synonymous terms.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation in coming into existence as a temporary Hebrew national authority has taken a step of historical consequence. In drawing the distinction between the Jewish religion, on the one hand, and the Hebrew nation, on the other, they have solved a question which has, consciously or subconsciously, been bothering most of us and which has probably been the greatest single stumbling block toward the solution of the so-called Jewish problem in Europe and the deadlock surrounding the Palestinian problem.

On the basis of this distinction the position of these people can be simply and easily understood. There exists a Hebrew nation whose national territory is Palestine, just as Holland is the national territory of the Dutch. Quite apart from the Hebrew nation, there are people of the Jewish faith practically all over the world. Just as the fact that most Irish are Catholics does not make every Catholic an Irishman, the fact that most Hebrews are Jews does not make every Jew a Hebrew. Here in America, for instance, we have Americans of Hebrew descent and of the Jewish faith, even as there are Americans of French origin and of the Catholic faith, or of English descent and of the Protestant faith. I stress these definitions for I believe them to be of the utmost importance. In the course of centuries of abnormal existence, the Hebrew national problem and the Jewish problem have become much too involved and the solution lies in simplification and normalization.

THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

I have decided to dedicate my efforts to the best of my ability and knowledge to see whether, once and for all, an end can be put to this age-long abnormal and intolerable existence of a great and ancient people who have contributed so much to the progress of the world and who have been so ill-repaid.

I believe it to be the elementary dictate of human decency that we must not prolong for one more day the suffering existence of the surviving Hebrews in Europe today. We believe therefore that the Allied control commissions in Europe ought to recognize the Hebrew national status and permit every so-called "stateless Jew," displaced person, or "Axis-Jew" the elementary right

of self-determination in order that they may decide of their own free will whether they are Hebrew nationals or whether they want to remain "stateless," or to become once again German or Rumanian or Hungarian nationals. The present policy which regards and treats the greatest victims and enemies of the Germans as Germans, subject to all the laws and regulations imposed upon the barbaric and defeated foe, is a gross injustice and must evoke laughter in Hell. To offset this policy, the following steps should be taken:

EMERGENCY PLAN

1. All Hebrews are to be freed from their Axis concentration camps in which hundreds of thousands of them are still detained.

2. A commission composed of those Hebrews should be recognized by the occupying authorities and be charged by them with the handling and representation of all Hebrew affairs.

3. UNRRA should immediately extend its relief operations to the Balkan countries where hundreds of thousands of Hebrews, in Rumania and Hungary particularly, are starving and destitute, and have to date not received one ounce of UNRRA aid.

4. Hebrew representatives should be added to the United Nations War Crimes Commission in order to secure the prosecution and trial of the tens of thousands of known criminals who have participated in and carried out the wholesale slaughter of some five million Hebrews and who are today at large with little prospect of being prosecuted.

5. The Reparations Commission in Moscow should consider the claims and rights of the surviving Hebrews and include in the reparations to be given to United Nations also compensation for the losses suffered by the Hebrew people.

These are emergency measures necessary in view of the destruction and chaos of present-day Europe in which over a million Hebrews find themselves without status, without national or legal protection, without representatives to take action on their behalf.

ESSENTIAL STEP

What is of even greater importance are the following steps which we believe essential for the commencement of a solution of the entire problem:

1. The British Government should proclaim the right of every Hebrew in Europe to apply to the nearest British Consulate and receive his first papers of Palestinian citizenship.

2. An Anglo-American-Russian commission should be set up immediately and given adequate powers to effectuate the repatriation, in the speediest manner, of all such applicants to Palestine.

SIN MUST BE ENDED

Now that a new Government has come to power in Great Britain which is publicly and officially committed to the abrogation of the Chamberlain White Paper under which Palestine is administered, Britain's sin of having kept Palestine closed to the martyred Hebrews of Europe at a time of their greatest ordeal and need should be immediately ended. Similarly, the new Government must annul immediately the discriminatory laws against the Hebrews in Palestine that were the products of the Munich and Nuremberg era.

Many words of grief, many resolutions of sympathy, many speeches of protest have been made in our own and other countries. I do not for a moment doubt the sincerity and the noble emotions which have prompted them, but I say in all earnestness: For God's sake, these people have suffered enough! Their age-old and continuous persecution has ended with a national disaster. It is time for action—action *now*. I, for one, am going to take all the action within my power and spare no effort. I shall knock on every door and go through every channel to see to it that the action is taken and taken immediately.

I feel confident of the success of our undertaking because I know that the heart and soul of Americans, irrespective of the national origin or religion, is with us. From the length and breadth of this land genuine human sympathy, understanding, and desire to be of help has been repeatedly and magnificently demonstrated. The will of the American people in this task, adequately expressed, must compel our Government to take appropriate action. For such democratic principles we have fought this war, it is for this that governments are elected and put in power; to express and act on the will of the people.

"DO NOT DESPAIR"

To the surviving Hebrews of Europe (and I hope my word reaches them) I want to say this: Do not despair; do not believe the world is all darkness; humanity is not dead, and the human soul is not all base. The people of this land, engaged as they are in a desperate and bloody struggle against the remaining Axis tyranny, are coming to your aid. Your emissaries and servants of the Hebrew Committee on National Liberation here have not faltered in their task of raising their voice in your behalf. And as for myself, I consider it a great opportunity and honor to lend a helping hand and to serve a cause the solution of which is in the deepest interests of all the United Nations and which has such great appeal to the traditions and the principles that make America.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, when GUY M. GILLETTE was born in Cherokee, Iowa in 1879 Rutherford B. Hayes, the 19th President, was in the White House. Custer had just made his last stand,

and the first Battle of Wounded Knee lay ahead. Last month GUY GILLETTE died in Cherokee aged 94.

His death was a loss to Members of Congress who served with him, it was a personal loss to me, it was a loss to his fellow Iowans, and certainly it was a loss to those everywhere who love freedom. His passing marked not only the close of a life that spanned half the history of this Republic, but also the end of a life which bridged two eras. For GUY GILLETTE embodied an America that lived close to the soil, where citizens and government communicated intimately, and where the forces of popular democracy had a direct and speedy response from government. But he was not a defender of the past. As times changed, as industrialization moved across the land and we faced the problems of wars and depressions GUY GILLETTE always moved to action. He offered leadership, he provided the bridge between the principles and institutions that we cherish and the new problems that we faced. This was, I believe, true statesmanship. He was always difficult to label, because his progressivism and humanity were based on a firm foundation of Constitutionality, procedural conformity, a respect for institutions, and a desire to conserve rather than destroy.

But we must remember that for him these ideals were not phrases, but living, burning matters of faith. He believed in the American Revolution profoundly. From the Boer War through to the end of World War II, he never failed to oppose colonialism volunteering time and again in the front lines of battle, whether in the field or in the political arena.

It was in the Hebrew battle for liberation and recognition that GUY GILLETTE made his most fundamental contribution for humanity and justice. It was here that I had the opportunity to work with him and became a close personal friend. In 1944, after Senator GILLETTE's defeat for reelection, he was offered a series of important assignments. President Truman asked him to be Food Administrator in occupied Germany with the rank of major general. An important position on the Federal Bench was also proposed. Senator GILLETTE temporarily accepted the chairman of the Surplus Property Board, taking charge of the disposition of the vast surplus of war material that had to be liquidated. But with the war over, he turned his energies and legal

talents to the historic issue of securing the establishment of a free land for the stateless and Palestinian Hebrews who had survived the holocaust.

He had come to know the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, headed by Peter H. Bergson and Samuel Merlin, two bold and forthright young spokesmen for the Hebrew resistence inside Palestine. They urged the Senator to become the voice of the American movement to support the battle that was then emerging for liberation. On August 1, 1945, he accepted the presidency of the American League for a free Palestine.

Public opinion here and abroad was surprised by Senator GILLETTE's extraordinary decision to turn down the offers of high government positions made to him by the President of the United States, as well as positions with fabulous financial rewards offered to him by some of America's leading corporations. Instead, he accepted an offer on behalf of a people which was the most persecuted and most destitute in the world, and dedicated himself full time to efforts to bring about a solution of the tragic problem of the martyred Hebrews in Europe and their subjugated brethren in Palestine.

He accepted the leadership of a group which, though striving and fighting for the liberation of a whole nation had been made the target of unscrupulous and irresponsible attack. And it was only beginning to obtain the recognition it deserved.

But maybe it was the very nature of such an offer that appealed to the stature, courage, and nobility of GUY M. GILLETTE. It was his vision that animated him to undertake the service of the cause of the perpetual underdog—a service that offered no earthly reward and yet called for the most strenuous effort. For he knew that despite all obstacles and disappointments this struggle had a very realistic chance of bringing about a solution to one of the most tragic problems of all time. It had an excellent chance of putting an end to the great scandal of history—that the sons of one of the most civilized and glorious nations on earth were treated as pariahs and outcasts.

In those gruesome years of war and extermination, the Jews of Europe went through the most horrifying and disastrous experiences.

But simultaneously with their physical agonies they also were appalled at an unbelievable and unexplainable phenomena—the callous indifference of the so-called civilized world. There were few among those who had influence and prestige who stood up to tell the truth and to say "I, as an individual, take up this challenge to human dignity and human decency, and I will try to fight it out and hope that others will join me." The men of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, whose heart and soul and mind were always in accordance with the trend of mind and state of soul of their people in Europe and Palestine, were extremely distressed by this apathy of the wide world of Christian civilization. Now, this long-awaited and eagerly expected event finally occurred. A great American decided to take up personally that challenge to civilized mankind.

That this American happened to be GUY M. GILLETTE was not, as we have seen, sheer coincidence. A man who had been internationally minded since boyhood, a soldier in three wars, his was the hope to bring about international collaboration for peace, security, and a decent order for all men. That is why he volunteered as a boy in the Spanish War to free Cuba. That is why he volunteered later with the Boers in the war against British oppression. And that is why he fought in Europe in the First World War against German aggression—and that is why he was so deeply devoted to and engrossed in the work of the Military and Foreign Relations Committees in the House and Senate during his 16 years' service in the Congress of the United States, prior to 1945.

The historic importance of this event could not be overestimated. Its significance was far-reaching and manifold:

(a) It broke the isolation of the so-called "Jewish problem." The fact that an outstanding American statesman devoted himself to the struggle for a speedy solution of this problem was proof of its international character. It was a challenge to humanity at large and to the statesmen of the United Nations to take heed of its urgency.

(b) It proved the soundness of the aims of the Hebrew committee and the feasibility of their achievement.

Above all, one cannot overemphasize the tremendous effect that the Senator's act had upon the survivors of Hebrew people in Europe and upon the subjugated Hebrew community in Palestine. The

Hebrew survivors in Europe wherever they were—in "liberated" concentration camps, on the roads of all the countries in Europe, in the forests without shelter, without clothes, food and medicine, still being persecuted and hounded by native anti-Semites, were at the very end of the road of their endurance. GUY GILLETTE gave them an injection of new hope to hold on to through the period of disappointments and hardships still ahead of them. No promises, no vague official declarations or statements by statesmen of the United Nations did that. They knew too well the value of statements. But the news that an outstanding American leader resigned one of the most important government positions in order to dedicate himself fully to bring about the solution of the Hebrew problem had an electrifying effect upon these despairing unfortunates. The immediate result was the strengthening of their morale. In their thought the magic power of America was so great that the very fact of an outstanding American taking up their cause changed the odds in their favor.

Under the leadership of this Iowa statesman, the American League for a Free Palestine grew in influence and numbers. Over 100,000 Americans became active, contributing their support, their money, and performing the most urgent practical tasks. I was pleased to be one of 53 Members of the Congress to sponsor the League. We appeared at public rallies, debated the issues, made representations to the Executive Branch. Several of my colleagues, led by Senator GILLETTE, traveled to Great Britain and to Palestine where open war was raging. Senator GILLETTE's program to support the resistance was implemented. The work of repatriation went forward under the guns of the British fleet; and all the time, GUY GILLETTE kept the focus on the crucial question of recognition of a free Hebrew republic, with boundries on both sides of the River Jordan.

This effort, which had been regarded as virtually hopeless when he first put himself at the head of the League in 1945, came to a glorious conclusion by May of 1948, with recognition by the United States of the State of Israel.

I can think of no effort in modern times which better illustrates what can be accomplished by an enlightened American public opinion led by a determined and eloquent man. Such was the legacy of

GUY GILLETTE. His life was fulfilled by his rich gift of life and hope to millions of human beings. Victory might have come to pass anyhow, but it would have been at a later date, and with far less dignity, and at a much higher price. GUY GILLETTE's contribution was to make it happen when it happened, and the way it happened. In closing, we must also recognize that by his effort, Senator GILLETTE redeemed America's own foreign policy, and opened the way to America's strong bond with Israel. This, I know, was his fondest dream.

PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Proceedings in the House

MONDAY, *March 5, 1973.*

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing this weekend on March 3 at Cherokee, Iowa, of former Representative and Senator GUY M. GILLETTE, Iowa's senior distinguished statesman.

GUY GILLETTE was best known for his service in the Senate, but he also represented the people of northwest Iowa very capably in the House of Representatives, serving in the 73d and 74th Congresses until his resignation November 3, 1936, upon his election to the U.S. Senate to fill a vacancy. Of his colleagues during his service in the House, only Congressman Wright Patman of Texas, Congressman George H. Mahon of Texas and House Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends continue to serve in this body.

Many of the Members of the House will recall, however, working with U.S. Senator GUY GILLETTE on many occasions. Elected to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard Louis Murphy for the term ending January 3, 1939, he was reelected in 1938 and served from November 4, 1936, to January 3, 1945. An unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1944, he was appointed chairman of the Surplus Property Board until he resigned July 15, 1945, to become president of the American League for a Free Palestine. He served in that capacity until January 1, 1948. He won in a comeback election to the Senate and served from January 3, 1949, to January 3, 1955. Defeated for reelection in 1954, he served as counsel with the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee in 1955 and 1956, and then served as counsel with the Senate Judiciary Committee until retiring to his home in Cherokee, Iowa, in June 1961, at the age of 82.

GUY GILLETTE began his very distinguished career serving the people of northwest Iowa as a lawyer and county attorney in Cherokee

County and then as a State senator. On his first election to the House of Representatives in 1932, he represented the 13 counties of the then Ninth District of Iowa. All of those counties are in the present Sixth District which I am privileged to represent. I am deeply grateful for his unfailing courtesy and friendship over many years, and especially since my election to the seat he occupied with such distinction in the 73d and 74th Congresses.

While he made outstanding contributions in many areas, Senator GILLETTE was perhaps best known for his work on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His eloquent voice was one of the most influential in the discussions which led to the organization of the United Nations after the Second World War. During his absence from the Senate from 1945 to 1949 he remained actively involved in public affairs, carrying out a series of highly important special assignments for Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. In and out of public service GUY GILLETTE proved himself worthy of the title "Citizen of the Republic" and a true humanitarian. One of his outstanding characteristics was a commanding presence, dignified and quietly impressive, which earned him the respect and attention of all who heard him.

I have many warm memories of Senator GILLETTE, one of the most vivid being an address he delivered in his home city of Cherokee on October 16, 1966. Very fittingly, GUY GILLETTE had been invited to give the principal speech at the dedication of the new Cherokee County courthouse. As he spoke all of us who were privileged to listen knew that we were in the presence of greatness. His remarks on that occasion demonstrated that despite his well deserved national and international reputation, his greatest strength sprang from a deep and abiding faith in our representative government at the grassroots level.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow, March 6, at the Presbyterian Church in Cherokee. I am sure all my colleagues join me in extending deepest sympathy to Senator GILLETTE's son, Mark Gillette, who survives him. We have lost a dedicated public servant of whose character and record not only all Iowans but all Americans can be very proud.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I learned during the weekend of the death at Cherokee, Iowa, of the Honorable GUY

M. GILLETTE, a former Member of the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

Mr. GILLETTE, who died at the age of 92, had a long and varied career as a farmer, lawyer, serviceman, and public servant. He was one of the few remaining veterans of the Spanish-American War, having served in that conflict as a sergeant. In World War I he served as a captain in the Army.

A Democrat, he was elected to the House of Representatives in the election of 1932 and served in that capacity until November 3, 1936, when he resigned to take his seat in the U.S. Senate to which he was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Richard Louis Murphy.

Shortly thereafter, he opposed President Franklin D. Roosevelt's efforts to "pack" the U.S. Supreme Court and because of his opposition Mr. GILLETTE was placed on Roosevelt's so-called list to be "purged" at the next election. However, Senator GILLETTE survived the attempted "purge," was re-elected to a full term in 1938, and served in the Senate until January 3, 1945. For several years thereafter he served in various capacities in government.

One son, Mark, survives, Mrs. Gillette having preceded him in death a number of years ago.

GUY GILLETTE served his State of Iowa and his country faithfully and well.

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, Iowa lost one of its most beloved and ablest political figures—GUY GILLETTE, who served both in the House of Representatives and Senate. He died in Cherokee at the age of 94.

GUY GILLETTE's public and professional career spanned all of this century. Indeed he served as an enlisted man in the Spanish-American War as well as a captain in World War I. During most of the Second World War he was a member of the U.S. Senate, where he was a legislator particularly devoted to moving this country along a foreign policy path which would foreclose the possibility of future world conflagrations.

During his 4 years in the House and two separated periods in the Senate which totaled 14 years. GUY GILLETTE came to be quickly respected as a man of forthrightness, independent judgment, and great integrity. His influence transcended party, and he enjoyed wide

admiration among colleagues and voters in both parties. After his Senate career ended in 1955, he continued to take a keen interest in the affairs of his State and party.

By any measurement GUY GILLETTE lived a life of fulfillment and accomplishment. Whether in the private practice of law, in public advocacy, in community service, in party leadership, or in his wide network of private friendships, Senator GILLETTE always brought honor and distinction to the causes he espoused and the principles he served. We mourn his passing with the knowledge that his life gave enrichment to the State of Iowa and to the Nation at large.

Mr. Speaker, I insert this editorial from the Des Moines, Register of March 6, 1973, regarding Mr. GILLETTE's death:

GUY GILLETTE OF CHEROKEE

GUY GILLETTE died where he was born in Cherokee, Ia. He was 94 when he died the other day, and he had been retired since 1965. But as long as his health was good he enjoyed the role of elder statesman and gave interviews and made comments from time to time. One of his most frequent comments was support for the United Nations.

Once considered an isolationist, Senator GILLETTE helped prepare an early United States draft for a United Nations Charter, and he became a supporter of the idea and of the institute as it emerged.

GILLETTE was a Democrat who had a knack of winning a good many Republican votes also. He ran better than President Harry Truman in Iowa in the surprise election of 1948. The state elected a Republican governor and sent all Republicans to Congress, but GILLETTE made a comeback in the U.S. Senate that year by a large margin while Truman carried Iowa by a tiny margin.

GILLETTE first went to Congress in the Democratic landslide of 1932, and he was a loyal Democrat. But he was always of an independent turn of mind. He opposed President Franklin Roosevelt's court-packing scheme, and in the 1938 Democratic primary Roosevelt tried to "purge" him along with other Democrats he considered uncooperative. The people of Iowa backed GILLETTE

GILLETTE's public life fell into two sectors, with long periods for other careers. He practiced law for 17 years in Cherokee. He ran a dairy farm for another dozen years after getting out of the World War I army. His service in Congress and in the Senate filled all but four years of the period from 1933 to 1955. With his tall stature and his snowy hair, he looked like a senator.

Mr. MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to one of Iowa's most able and respected political figures, GUY GILLETTE, who died March 3 in Cherokee, Iowa.

GUY GILLETTE's life spanned nearly a century, and he will be long remembered for his devoted service to his State and Nation.

Before coming to Congress during the depression, Senator GILLETTE had served in the Spanish-American War and World War I, practiced law for 17 years in Cherokee, served as Cherokee County attorney and as a member of the Iowa Senate.

His distinguished service in Congress, 4 years in the House of Representatives and 14 years in the Senate, were marked with independent judgment and great integrity that earned him well-deserved respect and admiration that far transcended party lines.

As a Member of Congress Senator GILLETTE's leadership in the area of foreign affairs demonstrated his determination to bring peace to the world.

He was the last living member of the Senate committee which aided the late Secretary of State Cordell Hull to prepare the tentative draft of the original United Nations Charter. In 1954, GUY GILLETTE won the American Freedom Association's World Peace Award.

Senator GILLETTE's hopes and support for the United Nations never waned.

In 1966, he said in an interview that—

> The U.N. represents the highest point ever attained by civilized nations in the prevention of deadly and destructive wars.

Senator GILLETTE's dedicated public service enriched both Iowa and the Nation, and it will be missed.

As we mourn his passing, I believe that one of the finest tributes we can make to this great Iowan is to rededicate ourselves to the principles of peace that he held so strongly.

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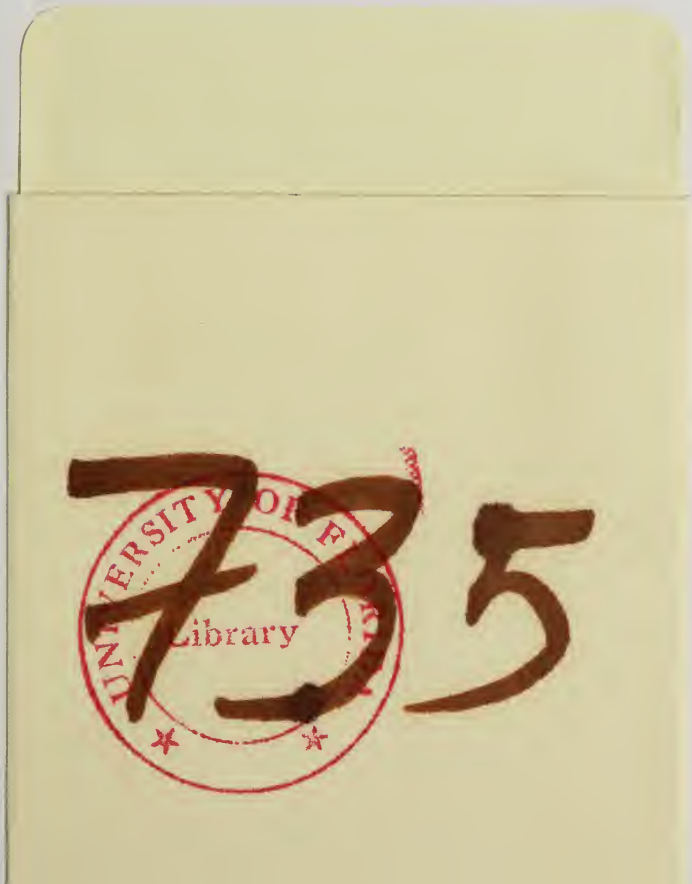

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